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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:54:25 ON 27 APR 2011
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=> s (fluorescen? (3a) dye) (P) (masking (3a) dye)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
L1         122 (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE) (P) (MASKING (3A) DYE)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2          122 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l2 1-20 ti

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 122  USPATFULL on STN
TI     BGL4 Beta-Glucosidase and Nucleic Acids Encoding the Same

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 122  USPATFULL on STN
TI      Method and Test Kit for the Rapid Identification and Characterization
       of Cells

L2   ANSWER 3 OF 122  USPATFULL on STN
```

TI Protease Variants Active Over A Broad Temperature Range

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Surface Active Bleach and Dynamic pH

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Enzyme for the Production of Long Chain Peracid

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI DUAL MECHANISM INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI ENDOGLUCANASES

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Lipolytic Enzyme ELIP

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Methods for Improving Multiple Protein Properties

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning Enzymes and Malodor Prevention

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Modified Endoglucanase II and Methods of Use

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS COMPRISING SERINE PROTEASE VARIANTS

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI USE OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES TO STABILIZE METALLOPROTEASE DETERGENT
    FORMULATIONS

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Stable Enzymatic Peracid Generating Systems

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL6 Beta-Glucosidase and Nucleic Acids Encoding the Same

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Lipolytic Enzyme LIP2

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS COMPRISING A SUBTILISIN VARIANT

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS COMPRISING A SUBTILISIN VARIANT

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning Enzymes and Fragrance Production

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning Compositions Comprising Alpha-Galactosidase

=> d l1 21-122 ti

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Stable Enzymatic Peracid Generating Systems

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

TI BGL6 Beta-Glucosidase and Nucleic Acids Encoding the Same

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Lipolytic Enzyme LIP2

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS COMPRISING A SUBTILISIN VARIANT

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS COMPRISING A SUBTILISIN VARIANT

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning Enzymes and Fragrance Production

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning Compositions Comprising Alpha-Galactosidase

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel lipolytic Enzyme lip1

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Non-Phosphate Dish Detergents

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI NOVEL BACILLUS 029cel CELLULASE

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and Methods Comprising Cellulase Variants with Reduced Affinity to Non-Cellulosic Materials

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI ACYL Transferase Useful for Decontamination

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Fungal Enzymes

L1 ANSWER 34 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Lipolytic Enzyme ELIP

L1 ANSWER 35 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Thermostable Neutral Metalloproteases

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Perhydrolase Epitopes

L1 ANSWER 37 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Variant humicola Grisea CBH1.1

L1 ANSWER 38 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL7 Beta-Glucosidase and Nucleic Acids Encoding The Same

L1 ANSWER 39 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVII Endoglucanase and Nucleic Acids Encoding The Same

L1 ANSWER 40 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel CBH1 Homologs And Variant CBH1 Cellulases

L1 ANSWER 41 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Composition Comprising A Coupled Enzyme System

L1 ANSWER 42 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

TI Novel Fungal Enzymes

L1 ANSWER 43 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Bacillus mHKcel Cellulase

L1 ANSWER 44 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Variant Humicola Grisea CBH1.1

L1 ANSWER 45 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI KAPPA-CARRAGEENASE AND KAPPA-CARRAGEENASE-CONTAINING COMPOSITIONS

L1 ANSWER 46 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI OPTICALLY-DETECTABLE ENZYME SUBSTRATES AND THEIR METHOD OF USE

L1 ANSWER 47 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVI Endoglucanase and Nucleic Acids Encoding the Same

L1 ANSWER 48 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI IN VIVO OPTICAL IMAGING

L1 ANSWER 49 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN THE OPTICAL ANALYSIS
OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L1 ANSWER 50 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI POLYOL OXIDASES

L1 ANSWER 51 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Use and production of storage-stable neutral metalloprotease

L1 ANSWER 52 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods utilizing DNA polymerases

L1 ANSWER 53 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cleaning compositions comprising transglucosidase

L1 ANSWER 54 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Laccases, Compositions And Methods of Use

L1 ANSWER 55 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI LACCASE MEDIATORS AND METHODS OF USE

L1 ANSWER 56 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL5 Beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 57 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Perhydrolase

L1 ANSWER 58 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL3 Beta-Glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 59 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Protease variants active over a broad temperature range

L1 ANSWER 60 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Surface active bleach and dynamic pH

L1 ANSWER 61 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Detergents with stabilized enzyme systems

L1 ANSWER 62 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

TI Novel Liplytic Enzyme Elip

L1 ANSWER 63 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel Lipolytic Enzyme Lip2

L1 ANSWER 64 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVI endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 65 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVII endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 66 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel variant hypocrea jercorina CBH1 cellulases

L1 ANSWER 67 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel bacillus 029cel cellulase

L1 ANSWER 68 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Enzyme for the production of long chain peracid

L1 ANSWER 69 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel bacillus bagcel cellulase

L1 ANSWER 70 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel bacillus mhkcel cellulase

L1 ANSWER 71 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel EGIII-like enzymes, DNA encoding such enzymes and methods for producing such enzymes

L1 ANSWER 72 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Bgl6 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 73 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel variant hypocrea jecorina CBH2 cellulases

L1 ANSWER 74 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVI endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 75 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVI endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 76 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVII endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 77 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVII endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 78 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Exo-endo cellulase fusion protein

L1 ANSWER 79 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL4 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 80 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel variant hypocrea jecorina CBH1cellulases

L1 ANSWER 81 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL5 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 82 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

TI Optically-detectable enzyme substrates and their method of use

L1 ANSWER 83 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL3 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 84 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL3 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 85 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Natural product based apoptosis inducers

L1 ANSWER 86 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Novel CBH1 homologs and variant CBH1 cellulases

L1 ANSWER 87 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Variant humicola grisea CBH1.1

L1 ANSWER 88 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL7 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 89 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods utilizing DNA polymerases

L1 ANSWER 90 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same

L1 ANSWER 91 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Image forming device

L1 ANSWER 92 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI CHRYSOSPORIUM CELLULASE AND METHODS OF USE

L1 ANSWER 93 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods utilizing DNA polymerases

L1 ANSWER 94 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL4 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 95 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL5 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 96 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVIII endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 97 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVII endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 98 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI EGVI endoglucanase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 99 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Variant EGIII-like cellulase compositions

L1 ANSWER 100 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays

L1 ANSWER 101 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same

L1 ANSWER 102 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI BGL3 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same

L1 ANSWER 103 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cellulase for use in industrial processes

L1 ANSWER 104 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same

L1 ANSWER 105 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and compositions for treating cellulose containing fabrics using truncated cellulase enzyme compositions

L1 ANSWER 106 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cellulase for use in industrial processes

L1 ANSWER 107 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same

L1 ANSWER 108 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L1 ANSWER 109 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays

L1 ANSWER 110 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays

L1 ANSWER 111 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Variant EGIII-like cellulase compositions

L1 ANSWER 112 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method and compositions for treating cellulose containing fabrics using truncated cellulase enzyme compositions

L1 ANSWER 113 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same

L1 ANSWER 114 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Purified cellulase and method of producing

L1 ANSWER 115 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Treating cellulosic materials with cellulases from chrysosporium

L1 ANSWER 116 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Oversized cellulase compositions for use in detergent compositions and in the treatment of textiles

L1 ANSWER 117 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Mutant Thermonospora spp. cellulase

L1 ANSWER 118 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Cellulase compositions and methods of use

L1 ANSWER 119 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Chromene dyes

L1 ANSWER 120 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI Article identification material and method and apparatus for using it

L1 ANSWER 121 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI INSPECTION PENETRANT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS EMPLOYING FUSIBLE WAXES

L1 ANSWER 122 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
TI DEVELOPERS FOR INSPECTION PENETRANTS EMPLOYING FUSIBLE WAXES

=> d l1 100-122 ibib abs

L1 ANSWER 100 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133996 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays
INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thomas, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030092081	A1	20030515
	US 7138280	B2	20061121
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-263607	A1	20021003 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-966522, filed on 28 Sep 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KURT BRISCOE, NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42ND STREET, 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 438
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously,

these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation
light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission
light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye
in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 101 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:124326 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy, Bainbridge Island, UNITED KINGDOM
Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030084515	A1	20030508
	US 6582750	B2	20030624
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-261997	A1	20020930 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-75872, filed on 13 Feb 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6500211 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-633084, filed on 4 Aug 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6407046 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-146770, filed on 3 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6187732
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94034-1013
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1685
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to variant EGIII cellulases that have improved stability and/or performance. The variant cellulases have replacements at sensitive residues to improve stability and/or performance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 102 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120298 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: BGL3 beta-glucosidase and nucleic acids encoding the same
INVENTOR(S): Dunn-Coleman, Nigel, Los Gatos, CA, UNITED STATES
Geodegebuur, Frits, Vlaardingen, NETHERLANDS
Ward, Michael, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Yao, Jian, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030082779	A1	20030501
	US 6982159	B2	20060103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-957880	A1	20010921 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: VICTORIA L. BOYD, GENENCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC., 925 PAGE MILL ROAD, PALO ALTO, CA, 94034-1013
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1915
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a novel β-glucosidase nucleic acid sequence, designated bgl3, and the corresponding BGL3 amino acid sequence. The invention also provides expression vectors and host cells comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding BGL3, recombinant BGL3 proteins and methods for producing the same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 103 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:337907 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Cellulase for use in industrial processes
INVENTOR(S): Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Swanson, Barbara, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Winetzky, Deborah, South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020193272	A1	20021219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-172480	A1	20020614 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1996-719506, filed on 25 Sep 1996, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94034-1013
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1224
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating cellulosic materials is disclosed which comprises contacting the cellulosic material with a cellulase obtainable from Thermomonospora fusca corresponding to E5 or a derivative thereof. Particularly preferred methods comprise stonewashing and detergent cleaning of cotton fabrics, the production of paper products, as an additive to animal feed and in the production of food, starch, ethanol and sugar.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 104 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:295069 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy, Bainbridge Island, WA, UNITED STATES
Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020165114	A1	20021107
	US 6500211	B2	20021231
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-75872	A1	20020213 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-633084, filed on 4 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-146770, filed on 3 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6187732
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94034-1013
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1685
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to variant EGIII cellulases that have improved stability and/or performance. The variant cellulases have replacements at sensitive residues to improve stability and/or performance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 105 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:294731 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Method and compositions for treating cellulose containing fabrics using truncated cellulase enzyme compositions
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy Fowler, San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES
Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Ward, Michael, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Collier, Katherine D., Redwood City, CA, UNITED STATES
Larenas, Edmund, Moss Beach, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020164774	A1	20021107
	US 6620605	B2	20030916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-916494	A1	20010727 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-382452, filed on 1 Feb 1995, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-169948, filed on 17 Dec 1993, PATENTED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc., 925 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94034-1013
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2890
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Improved methods of treating cellulose containing fabrics with cellulase comprising contacting the cellulose fabrics with truncated cellulase enzyme. Treatment of cellulose containing fabrics with cellulase core domains of the invention are disclosed as offering specific advantages of reduced redeposition of dye and increased abrasion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 106 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:238459 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Cellulase for use in industrial processes
INVENTOR(S): Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Swanson, Barbara, San Francisco, CA, United States
Winetzky, Deborah, South San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6451063	B1	20020917
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-719506		19960925 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Diamond, Alan
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1226
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating cellulosic materials is disclosed which comprises contacting the cellulosic material with a cellulase obtainable from Thermomonospora fusca corresponding to E5 or a derivative thereof. Particularly preferred methods comprise stonewashing and detergent cleaning of cotton fabrics, the production of paper products, as an additive to animal feed and in the production of food, starch, ethanol and sugar.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 107 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:144226 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy, Bainbridge Island, WA, United States
Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6407046	B1	20020618
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-633084		20000804 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-146770, filed on 3 Sep 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6187732
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Delcotto, Gregory
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1627
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to variant EGIII cellulases that have improved stability and/or performance. The variant cellulases have replacements at sensitive residues to improve stability and/or

performance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 108 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:37557 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS
INVENTOR(S): KRAHN, THOMAS, HAGEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PAFFHAUSEN, WOLFGANG, LEVERKUSEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
SCHADE, ANDREAS, ESSEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
BECHEM, MARTIN, WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
SCHMIDT, DELF, WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020022274	A1	20020221	
	US 6420183	B2	20020716	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-194099	A1	19981120	(9)
	WO 1997-EP2662		19970523	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NORRIS McLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42nd STREET 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating

layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 109 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:27123 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>

TITLE: Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays

INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thomas, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020015969	A1	20020207
	US 7063952	B2	20060620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-966137	A1	20010928 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-194099, filed on 20 Nov 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kurt G. Briscoe, Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, P.A., 30th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission

light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 110 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:16874 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE:	Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays
INVENTOR(S):	Krahn, Thoams, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020009754	A1	20020124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-966522	A1	20010928 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-194099, filed on 20 Nov 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kurt G. Briscoe, Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, P.A., 30th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here

if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2. (FIGS. 2 and 10)

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 111 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:121435 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Variant EGIII-like cellulase compositions
INVENTOR(S): Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, United States
Wendt, Dan J., Walnut Creek, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6268328	B1	20010731
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-216295		19981218 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gupta, Yogendra N.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Elhilo, Eisa
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Genencor International, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1619
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel variant EGIII or EGIII-like cellulases which have improved stability. The variant cellulases have performance sensitive residues replaced to a residue having improved stability.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 112 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:121303 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Method and compositions for treating cellulose containing fabrics using truncated cellulase enzyme compositions
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy, San Carlos, CA, United States
Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Ward, Michael, San Francisco, CA, United States
Collier, Katherine D., Redwood City, CA, United States
Larenas, Edmund, Moss Beach, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6268196	B1	20010731
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-382452		19950201 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-169948, filed on 17 Dec 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Patterson, Jr., Charles L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Marcus-Werner, LynnGenecor International, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 31 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2131
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Improved methods of treating cellulose containing fabrics with cellulase comprising contacting the cellulose fabrics with truncated cellulase enzyme. Treatment of cellulose containing fabrics with cellulase core domains of the invention are disclosed as offering specific advantages of reduced redeposition of dye and increased abrasion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 113 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:22178 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Mutant EGIII cellulase, DNA encoding such EGIII compositions and methods for obtaining same
INVENTOR(S): Fowler, Timothy, Bainbridge Island, WA, United States
Mitchinson, Colin, Half Moon Bay, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6187732	B1	20010213	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-146770		19980903	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fries, Kery
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Faris, Susan K.Genencor International, Incorporated
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1222
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to variant EGIII cellulases which have improved stability and/or performance. The variant cellulases have replacements at sensitive residues to improve stability and/or performance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 114 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:9859 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Purified cellulase and method of producing
INVENTOR(S): Bower, Benjamin S., Pacifica, CA, United States
Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Collier, Katherine D., Redwood City, CA, United States
Kellis, James T., Portola Valley, CA, United States
Kelly, Moira B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Larenas, Edmund A., Moss Beach, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6017870		20000125	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-728350		19961009	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fries, Kery
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stone, Christopher L.Genencor International, Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 891
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A purified novel cellulase composition is provided which may be isolated from a fermentation culture of Trichoderma longibrachiatum and has a molecular weight of about 95-105 kD as approximated on SDS-PAGE (see FIG. 1), a pl of about 5.6-6.8 as estimated on an IEF gel and a pH optimum of about 5.0 on RBB-CMC when measured at 65° C. and pH 4 or lower at temperatures of 40° C. and 50° C.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 115 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:7208 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Treating cellulosic materials with cellulases from chrysosporium
INVENTOR(S): Emalfarb, Mark Aaron, Jupiter, FL, United States
Ben-Bassat, Arie, Wilmington, DE, United States
Sinitsyn, Arkady Panteleimonovich, Moscow, Russian Federation
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Emalfarb, Mark A., Jupiter, FL, United States (U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6015707		20000118
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-106026		19980629 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1996-731170, filed on 10 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5811381
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morgan & Finnegan, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1900
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The subject invention relates to novel compositions of neutral and/or alkaline cellulase and methods for obtaining neutral and/or alkaline cellulase compositions from Chrysosporium cultures, in particular Chrysosporium lucknowense. This invention also provides mutants and methods of generating mutants of Chrysosporium capable of producing neutral and/or alkaline cellulase. This invention also relates to the genes encoding the enzymes comprising the neutral and/or alkaline cellulase composition. In addition, this invention provides methods of culturing Chrysosporium to produce neutral and/or alkaline cellulases. The neutral and/or alkaline cellulase compositions of the subject invention can be used in a variety of processes including stone washing of clothing, detergent processes, deinking and biobleaching of paper & pulp and treatment of waste streams.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 116 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:151002 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>

TITLE: Oversized cellulase compositions for use in detergent compositions and in the treatment of textiles
INVENTOR(S): Bower, Benjamin S., Pacifica, CA, United States
Clarkson, Kathleen A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Larenas, Edmund A., Moss Beach, CA, United States
Ward, Michael, San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5989899		19991123	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-774065		19961223	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Patterson, Jr., Charles
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stone, Christopher L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1212
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a modified cellulase protein which is advantageously used in the treatment of textiles. Particularly, a method for treating a cellulose containing fabric is provided comprising the steps of forming an aqueous solution comprising a cellulase composition which differs from a precursor cellulase in that it has been enlarged and contacting the aqueous solution with a cellulose containing fabric for a time and under conditions appropriate to treat the fabric. The enlarged cellulase may comprise a multimeric composition of two or more distinct cellulase units or a single cellulase which has had adhered thereto polymeric or fibrous constituents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 117 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:21543 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Mutant Thermonospora spp. cellulase
INVENTOR(S): Goedegebuur, Frits, Vloordingen, Netherlands
Power, Scott D., San Bruno, CA, United States
Winetzky, Deborah, Foster City, CA, United States
Van Kimmenade, Anita, San Bruno, CA, United States
Yoon, Mee-Young, Palo Alto, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genencor International, Inc., Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5871550		19990216	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-924440		19970826	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fries, Kery
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stone, Christopher L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1297
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A mutant cellulase obtainable from Thermomonospora spp is provided which differs from a precursor cellulase in that it has been genetically

engineered to introduce a substitution, deletion or addition of an amino acid residue to said precursor cellulase which provided improved activity in a detergent. Preferably, the substitution is at a residue corresponding to T140 in Thermomonospora fusca.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 118 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115696 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Cellulase compositions and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Emalfarb, Mark Aaron, Jupiter, FL, United States
Ben-Bassat, Arie, Wilmington, DE, United States
Burlingame, Richard P., Manitowoc, WI, United States
Chernoglazov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, Moscow, Russian Federation
Okounev, Oleg Nicolaevich, Moscow, Russian Federation
Olson, Philip T., Manitowoc, WI, United States
Sinitsyn, Arkady Panteleimonovich, Moscow, Russian Federation
Solovjeva, Irina Vladimirovna, Moscow Region, Russian Federation
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Emalfarb, Mark A., Jupiter, FL, United States (U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811381		19980922	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-731170		19961010	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lau, Kawai
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morgan & Finnegan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 12
LINE COUNT: 2026
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The subject invention relates to novel compositions of neutral and/or alkaline cellulase and methods for obtaining neutral and/or alkaline cellulase compositions from Chrysosporium cultures, in particular Chrysosporium lucknowense. This invention also provides mutants and methods of generating mutants of Chrysosporium capable of producing neutral and/or alkaline cellulose. This invention also relates to the genes encoding the enzymes comprising the neutral and/or alkaline cellulase composition. In addition, this invention provides methods of culturing Chrysosporium to produce neutral and/or alkaline cellulases. The neutral and/or alkaline cellulase compositions of the subject invention can be used in a variety of processes including stone washing of clothing, detergent processes, deinking and biobleaching of paper & pulp and treatment of waste streams.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 119 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:14946 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Chromene dyes
INVENTOR(S): DeBoer, Charles David, Palmyra, NY, United States
Robello, Douglas Robert, Webster, NY, United States
Tutt, Lee William, Webster, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5717106		19980210
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-724291		19960916 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ramsuer, Robert W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cole, Harold E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 447
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A yellow dye having the formula: ##STR1## wherein: R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3 and R.sup.4 each independently represents hydrogen, halogen, or an alkoxy group of from 1 to about 6 carbon atoms; and

Z.sup.1 and Z.sup.2 each independently represents cyano, esterified carboxy, amide, a substituted or unsubstituted benzoxazole, or alkylsulfonyl; or may be taken together to form a pyrazolone, barbituric acid or Meldrum's acid residue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 120 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:53689 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Article identification material and method and apparatus for using it
INVENTOR(S): Acitelli, Mario A., Charlotte, NC, United States
Tynan, Richard F., Charlotte, NC, United States
Wayson, Alan R., Concord, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4540595		19850910
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1982-433311		19821007 (6)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-344667, filed on 1 Feb 1982, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lusignan, Michael R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Coffman, E. Ronald
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 8
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 329
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An ink that fluoresces in the near infrared is used to mark documents such as bank checks for automatic identification. Markings with this ink are reliably detectable, even in the presence of other markings commonly found on such documents. The preferred fluorescent material of our invention is a phenoxazine dye 3,7-BIS(diethylamino) phenoxazonium nitrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 121 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73:6044 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: INSPECTION PENETRANT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS EMPLOYING FUSIBLE WAXES

INVENTOR(S): Alburger, James R., 5007 Hillard Avenue, La Canada, CA, United States 91011

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3715227		19730206
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1971-127181		19710323 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-799701, filed on 17 Feb 1969, now patented, Pat. No. US 3607333
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Leavitt, Alfred L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Esposito, M. F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 703
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An improved process of inspection penetrant development employing a high-sensitivity, high-resolving power inspection penetrant developer in which the active developing ingredient is a waxy substance which is a solid or near-solid at room temperature but which becomes fluid at slightly elevated temperatures. The waxy developer material mat be dissolved in a suitable carrier liquid, such as water or other inert volatile solvent, and is deposited on test parts by dipping, brushing or spraying, and allowing the carrier liquid to evaporate. The development process includes the step of applying heat to the test parts, during oven drying or by hearing subsequent to air-drying, whereby the waxy developer layer becomes a fluid, and carries into solution any dyed penetrant entrapments present in the surface defects. When the test parts cool to room temperature, the fluid waxy layer, which now contains developed defect indications, solidifies and prevents excessive bleeding and migration of the indications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 122 OF 122 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71:31997 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: DEVELOPERS FOR INSPECTION PENETRANTS EMPLOYING FUSIBLE WAXES
INVENTOR(S): Alburger, James R., 5007 Hillard Ave., La Canada, CA, United States 91011

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3607333		19710921
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1969-799701		19690217 (4)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Liebman, Morris
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Michl, P. R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 628
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A high-sensitivity, high-resolving power inspection penetrant developer in which the active developing ingredient is a waxy substance which is a solid or near-solid at room temperature, but which becomes fluid at slightly elevated temperatures. The waxy developer material may be dissolved in a suitable carrier liquid such as water or other inert volatile solvent, and is deposited on test parts by dipping, brushing or spraying, and allowing the carrier liquid to evaporate. When heat is

applied to the test parts, during oven drying or by heating subsequent to air-drying, the waxy developer layer becomes a fluid, and a "liquid-film dilution-expansion" type development of penetrant entrapments in surface defects then takes place. When the test parts cool to room temperature, the fluid waxy layer, which now contains developed defect indications, solidifies and prevents excessive bleeding and migration of the indications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s (fluorescen? (3a) dye) (P) (masking (3a) background (5a) dye)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
L3 6 (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE) (P) (MASKING (3A) BACKGROUND (5A) DYE)

=> d l3 1-6 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
TI MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN THE OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
TI MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
TI Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays

=> s (fluorescen? (3a) dye) (P) (second (3a) dye) (P) (reduc? (3a) background)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
L4 4 (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE) (P) (SECOND (3A) DYE) (P) (REDUC? (3A) BACKGROUND)

=> d l4 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
TI Nucleic acid probes and methods to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid

analytes

=> d l4 1-4 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
TI Nucleic acid probes and methods to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
TI Nucleic acid probes and methods to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
TI Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
TI Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system

=> d l4 1-14 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:268044 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Nucleic acid probes and methods to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes
INVENTOR(S): Davies, Martin, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Bruce, Ian, East Sussex, UNITED KINGDOM
Wolter, Andreas, Esmarchstrasse, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PROLIGO, LLC, Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20050233360	A1	20051020
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-83210	A1	20050316 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-278047, filed on 21 Oct 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6902900

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-336432P	20011019 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SWANSON & BRATSCHUN L.L.C., 1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 330, HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3448
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention comprises novel methods and strategies to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes. The methods involve nucleic acid probes with covalently conjugated dyes, which are attached either at adjacent nucleotides or at the same nucleotide of the probe and novel linker molecules to attach the dyes to the probes. The nucleic acid probes generate a fluorescent signal upon hybridization to complementary nucleic acids based on the interaction of one of the attached dyes, which is either an intercalator or a DNA groove binder, with the formed double stranded DNA. The methods can be applied to a variety of

applications including homogeneous assays, real-time PCR monitoring, transcription assays, expression analysis on nucleic acid microarrays and other microarray applications such as genotyping (SNP analysis). The methods further include pH-sensitive nucleic acid probes that provide switchable fluorescence signals that are triggered by a change in the pH of the medium.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:207233 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>			
TITLE:	Nucleic acid probes and methods to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes			
INVENTOR(S):	Davies, Martin, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM Bruce, Ian, East Sussex, UNITED KINGDOM Wolter, Andreas, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	PROLIGO, LLC, Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES, 80301 (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030143591	A1	20030731	
	US 6902900	B2	20050607	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-278047	A1	20021021	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-336432P		20011019	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SWANSON & BRATSCHUN L.L.C., 1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 330, HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	60			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	21 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	3575			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention comprises novel methods and strategies to detect and/or quantify nucleic acid analytes. The methods involve nucleic acid probes with covalently conjugated dyes, which are attached either at adjacent nucleotides or at the same nucleotide of the probe and novel linker molecules to attach the dyes to the probes. The nucleic acid probes generate a fluorescent signal upon hybridization to complementary nucleic acids based on the interaction of one of the attached dyes, which is either an intercalator or a DNA groove binder, with the formed double stranded DNA. The methods can be applied to a variety of applications including homogeneous assays, real-time PCR monitoring, transcription assays, expression analysis on nucleic acid microarrays and other microarray applications such as genotyping (SNP analysis). The methods further include pH-sensitive nucleic acid probes that provide switchable fluorescence signals that are triggered by a change in the pH of the medium.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:336474 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE:	Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
INVENTOR(S):	Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	CHILDRENS HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020191824	A1	20021219
	US 6665430	B2	20031216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-217721	A1	20020813 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-66134, filed on 24 Apr 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6459805 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on 26 Mar 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P., 500 S. GRAND AVENUE, SUITE 1900, LOS ANGELES, CA, 90071-2611
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 712

AB A method of preparing cell samples for viable cell number quantification with a fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system employing digital thresholding technique. The cell sample is stained with a first, fluorescent dye and treated with a second dye that is able to quench the fluorescence of the first dye. The fluorescent dye accumulates in viable cells only and is used to stain the viable cells. The second dye is excluded from viable cells but enters non-viable cells, thereby quenching the background fluorescence in non-viable cells and the medium. Two examples of dye combinations are described: fluorescein diacetate used as the fluorescent dye with eosin Y as the quenching dye; and calcein-AM used as the fluorescent dye with trypan blue as the quenching dye. By reducing the background fluorescence, the dynamic range and accuracy of viable cell number measurements are enhanced. In low viability cultures treated with fluorescein diacetate, background fluorescence completely masked viable cells, but digital thresholding and eosin treatment dramatically reduced background fluorescence, producing a linear response over 4 logs of viable cell density.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:255074 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
INVENTOR(S): Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6459805	B1	20021001
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-66134		19980424 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on 26 Mar 1996, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Patel, Jayanti K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hogan & Hartson, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)

```
LINE COUNT:             705
AB     A method of preparing cell samples for viable cell number quantification
       with a fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system employing digital
       thresholding technique. The cell sample is stained with a first,
       fluorescent dye and treated with a second
       dye that is able to quench the fluorescence of the
       first dye. The fluorescent dye accumulates
       in viable cells only and is used to stain the viable cells. The
       second dye is excluded from viable cells but enters
       non-viable cells, thereby quenching the background fluorescence in
       non-viable cells and the medium. Two examples of dye combinations are
       described: fluorescein diacetate used as the fluorescent
       dye with eosin Y as the quenching dye; and calcein-AM used as
       the fluorescent dye with trypan blue as the
       quenching dye. By reducing the background
       fluorescence, the dynamic range and accuracy of viable cell number
       measurements are enhanced. In low viability cultures treated with
       fluorescein diacetate, background fluorescence completely masked viable
       cells, but digital thresholding and eosin treatment dramatically
       reduced background fluorescence, producing a linear
       response over 4 logs of viable cell density.



=> e reynolds c patrick/au
E1            1     REYNOLDS C PARTRIK/AU
E2            1     REYNOLDS C PATRIC/AU
E3          349 --> REYNOLDS C PATRICK/AU
E4            1     REYNOLDS C PATRIK/AU
E5          136     REYNOLDS C R/AU
E6          246     REYNOLDS C S/AU
E7           29     REYNOLDS C T/AU
E8            1     REYNOLDS C T 3RD/AU
E9            1     REYNOLDS C T JR/AU
E10           7     REYNOLDS C V/AU
E11         275     REYNOLDS C W/AU
E12           3     REYNOLDS CALVIN E/AU

=> s e3 and (dye)
L5           12 "REYNOLDS C PATRICK"/AU AND (DYE)

=> dup remm l5
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):dup rem l5
'DUP REM L41' IS NOT VALID HERE
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):?
Enter "REMOVE" to identify and remove duplicate answers.
Enter "IDENTIFY" to identify duplicate answers in the answer set.
Enter "ONLY" to identify and create an answer set containing only
duplicate records.
ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):end

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6             7 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 1-7 ibib ti
```

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:289476 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:394606
TITLE: A fluorescence microplate cytotoxicity assay with a 4-log dynamic range that identifies synergistic drug combinations
AUTHOR(S): Frgala, Tomas; Kalous, Ondrej; Proffitt, Robert T.; Reynolds, C. Patrick
CORPORATE SOURCE: Developmental Therapeutics Program, USC-CHLA Institute for Pediatric Clinical Research, Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles and Division Hematology-Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, The University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90027, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Cancer Therapeutics (2007), 6(3), 886-897
CODEN: MCTOCF; ISSN: 1535-7163
PUBLISHER: American Association for Cancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI A fluorescence microplate cytotoxicity assay with a 4-log dynamic range that identifies synergistic drug combinations
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:792406 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:132289
TITLE: Assessing combinations of cytotoxic agents using leukemia cell lines
AUTHOR(S): Reynolds, C. Patrick; Kang, Min H.; Keshelava, Nino; Maurer, Barry J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Developmental Therapeutics Program, USC-CHLA Institute for Pediatric Clinical Research and Division of Hematology-Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California and Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, USA
SOURCE: Current Drug Targets (2007), 8(6), 765-771
CODEN: CDTUAU; ISSN: 1389-4501
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
TI Assessing combinations of cytotoxic agents using leukemia cell lines
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:419086 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:120778
TITLE: DIMSCAN a microcomputer fluorescence-based cytotoxicity assay for preclinical testing of combination chemotherapy
AUTHOR(S): Keshelava, Nino; Frgala, Tomas; Krejsa, Jiri; Kalous, Ondrej; Reynolds, C. Patrick
CORPORATE SOURCE: USC-CHLA Institute for Pediatric Clinical Research, University of Southern California and Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SOURCE: Methods in Molecular Medicine (2005),

110(Chemosensitivity, Volume 1), 139-153
CODEN: MMMEFN
PUBLISHER: Humana Press Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI DIMSCAN a microcomputer fluorescence-based cytotoxicity assay for preclinical testing of combination chemotherapy
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:336474 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
INVENTOR(S): Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES
Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHILDRENS HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020191824	A1	20021219
	US 6665430	B2	20031216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-217721	A1	20020813 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-66134, filed on 24 Apr 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6459805 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on 26 Mar 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P., 500 S. GRAND AVENUE, SUITE 1900, LOS ANGELES, CA, 90071-2611
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 712
TI Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:255074 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
INVENTOR(S): Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6459805	B1	20021001
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-66134		19980424 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on 26 Mar 1996, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Patel, Jayanti K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hogan & Hartson, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 705
TI Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:75229 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Treatment of hyperproliferative disorders
INVENTOR(S): Maurer, Barry J., Sunland, CA, United States
Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6368831	B1	20020409
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-471944		19991223 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-342019, filed on 28 Jun 1999

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-91138P	19980629 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Low, Christopher S. F.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Robinson, Hope A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 21 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1466
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Treatment of hyperproliferative disorders

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:45484 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Treatment of hyperproliferative disorders
INVENTOR(S): Maurer, Barry J., Pasadena, CA, United States
Cabot, Myles, Santa Monica, CA, United States
Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
John Wayne Cancer Institute, Santa Monica, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6352844	B1	20020305
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-342019		19990628 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-91138P	19980629 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Carlson, Karen Cochrane
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Robinson, Hope A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

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NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:     21 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:             1311
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI     Treatment of hyperproliferative disorders


=> e frgala tomas/au
E1          13     FRGALA JIRI/AU
E2          21     FRGALA T/AU
E3          23 --> FRGALA TOMAS/AU
E4          15     FRGALA Z/AU
E5           1     FRGALA ZDENEK/AU
E6          18     FRGALOVA K/AU
E7          12     FRGALOVA KARLA/AU
E8           2     FRGEMAN NILS J/AU
E9           1     FRGEMAN O/AU
E10          3     FRGEMAND MERETE/AU
E11          1     FRGESTAD ELLEN M/AU
E12          1     FRGESTAD ELLEN MOSLETH/AU

=> s e3 and dye
L7           7 "FRGALA TOMAS"/AU AND DYE

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8            4 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 1-4

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
AN   2007:289476  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DN   146:394606
TI   A fluorescence microplate cytotoxicity assay with a 4-log dynamic range
     that identifies synergistic drug combinations
AU   Frgala, Tomas; Kalous, Ondrej; Proffitt, Robert T.; Reynolds, C.
     Patrick
CS   Developmental Therapeutics Program, USC-CHLA Institute for Pediatric
     Clinical Research, Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles and Division
     Hematology-Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, The University of Southern
     California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90027, USA
SO   Molecular Cancer Therapeutics (2007), 6(3), 886-897
     CODEN: MCTOCF; ISSN: 1535-7163
PB   American Association for Cancer Research
DT   Journal
LA   English
OSC.G   7     THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
RE.CNT  60    THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 2
AN   2005:419086  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DN   144:120778
TI   DIMSCAN a microcomputer fluorescence-based cytotoxicity assay for
     preclinical testing of combination chemotherapy
AU   Keshelava, Nino; Frgala, Tomas; Krejsa, Jiri; Kalous, Ondrej;
     Reynolds, C. Patrick
CS   USC-CHLA Institute for Pediatric Clinical Research, University of Southern
     California and Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SO   Methods in Molecular Medicine (2005), 110(Chemosensitivity, Volume 1),
     139-153
     CODEN: MMMEFN
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PB   Humana Press Inc.
DT   Journal
LA   English
OSC.G   10    THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)
RE.CNT  37    THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8   ANSWER 3 OF 4  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2002:336474  USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TI     Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
IN     Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES
         Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PA     CHILDRENS HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 20020191824      A1  20021219
       US 6665430          B2  20031216
AI     US 2002-217721      A1  20020813 (10)
RLI    Division of Ser. No. US 1998-66134, filed on 24 Apr 1998, GRANTED, Pat.
       No. US 6459805 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on
       26 Mar 1996, ABANDONED
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 712
INCL   INCLM: 382/128.000
NCL    NCLM:  382/128.000
       NCLS:  435/006.000; 435/029.000; 435/040.500
IPC    [7]
       IPCI   G06K0009-00 [ICM,7]
       IPCI-2 G06K0009-00 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   G01N0021-64 [I,C*]; G01N0021-64 [I,A]

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 4  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2002:255074  USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TI     Fluorescence digital imaging microscopy system
IN     Reynolds, C. Patrick, Sherman Oaks, CA, United States
         Frgala, Tomas, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC
PA     Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S.
       corporation)
PI     US 6459805          B1  20021001
AI     US 1998-66134           19980424 (9)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-622110, filed on 26 Mar 1996,
       now abandoned
DT     Utility
FS     GRANTED
LN.CNT 705
INCL   INCLM: 382/128.000
       INCLS: 435/029.000; 435/040.500; 436/172.000
NCL    NCLM:  382/128.000
       NCLS:  435/029.000; 435/040.500; 436/172.000
IPC    [7]
       IPCI   G06K0009-00 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   G01N0021-64 [I,C*]; G01N0021-64 [I,A]
EXF    382/100; 382/128; 382/129-134; 382/312; 435/6; 435/29; 435/34; 435/40.5;
       435/325; 435/968; 435/177; 430/138-139; 436/172-173; 356/39-42; 514/440;
       514/629; 514/634; 549/33


=> s ( fluorescent (3a) dye) (p)  (brilliant (3a) black)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'DYE) (P) '
```

```
L9          29 (FLUORESCENT (3A) DYE) (P) (BRILLIANT (3A) BLACK)

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10          29 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l10 1-29 ti

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     METHOD FOR MEASURING MITOCHONDRIAL MEMBRANE POTENTIAL IN VERTEBRATE
       CELLS

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     POLYMERIZED CONJUGATES FOR BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS

L10  ANSWER 3 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN THE OPTICAL ANALYSIS
       OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L10  ANSWER 4 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     INFRARED TRANSMISSIVE THERMOPLASTIC COMPOSITION, AND ARTICLES FORMED
       THEREFROM

L10  ANSWER 5 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods for Production of Proteins

L10  ANSWER 6 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods for Production of Proteins

L10  ANSWER 7 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods for production of proteins

L10  ANSWER 8 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods of production of proteins

L10  ANSWER 9 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Water-soluble conjugates for electrochemical detection

L10  ANSWER 10 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Water-soluble conjugates for electrochemical detection

L10  ANSWER 11 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Water-soluble conjugates and methods of preparation

L10  ANSWER 12 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Use of indole-3-acetic acids in the treatment of asthma, copd and other
       diseases

L10  ANSWER 13 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Use of indole-3-acetic acids in the treatment of asthma, copd and other
       diseases

L10  ANSWER 14 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Coating compositions and processes

L10  ANSWER 15 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods for production of proteins

L10  ANSWER 16 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Lipoprotein fingerprinting methods using metal ion chelate salts
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L10  ANSWER 17 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical
       analysis of biomedical assays

L10  ANSWER 18 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Lipoprotein fingerprinting method

L10  ANSWER 19 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Method for preparing water-soluble cross-linked conjugates

L10  ANSWER 20 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     METHODS FOR PRODUCTION OF PROTEIN

L10  ANSWER 21 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF
       BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS

L10  ANSWER 22 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of
       biomedical assays

L10  ANSWER 23 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical
       analysis of biomedical assays

L10  ANSWER 24 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Waterfast ink jet inks containing an emulsifiable polymer resin

L10  ANSWER 25 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Process for making multilayer coatings with a strippable topcoat

L10  ANSWER 26 OF 29  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI   Complexities of measuring antagonist potency at P2X7 receptor orthologs

L10  ANSWER 27 OF 29  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Colored particulates for ink jet inks

L10  ANSWER 28 OF 29  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI   Non-toxic, water-soluble photocalorimetric reference compounds for UV and
     visible excitation

L10  ANSWER 29 OF 29  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI   Printing of knit fabrics


=> s (brilliant (3a) black) same (mask?)
MISSING OPERATOR BLACK) SAME
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s (brilliant (3a) black) (p) (mask?)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'BLACK) (P) '
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'BLACK) (P) '
L11         13 (BRILLIANT (3A) BLACK) (P) (MASK?)

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12          13 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> d l12 1-13 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:361999 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN THE OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS
INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thomas, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BAYER HEALTHCARE AG, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20080318270	A1	20081225
	US 7615376	B2	20091110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2008-199317	A1	20080827 (12)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-966522, filed on 28 Sep 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-194099, filed on 20 Nov 1998, Pat. No. US 6420183 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-EP2662, filed on 23 May 1997

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, PA, 875 THIRD AVENUE, 18TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10022, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1-6
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 445
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent

ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:158295 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>		
TITLE:	Fluorescent pH indicators for intracellular assays		
INVENTOR(S):	Diwu, Zhenjun, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES Twu, Jesse J., Cupertino, CA, UNITED STATES Yi, Guoliang, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES Lavis, Luke D., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES Chen, Yen-Wen, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES Cassutt, Kelly J., Somerset, NJ, UNITED STATES		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20050136503	A1	20050623
	US 7507395	B2	20090324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-958670	A1	20041004 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-108656, filed on 27 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6800765		
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-309800P		20010802 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KOLISCH HARTWELL, P.C., 520 S.W. YAMHILL STREET, SUITE 200, PORTLAND, OR, 97204, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1160		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Systems, including compositions and methods, for measuring pH, particularly in cells, organelles, and other samples. The compositions include pH-sensitive fluorescent and fluorogenic 2',7'-dialkylfluorescein derivatives and associated nonfluorescent precursor compounds. The compositions may permit ratiometric measurement in the excitation spectrum and the emission spectrum. The methods include adding a precursor compound to a sample cell, incubating the sample cell to release the free indicator, illuminating the sample cell, and detecting the fluorescence response of the free indicator.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:133996 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>	
TITLE:	Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays	
INVENTOR(S):	Krahn, Thomas, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030092081	A1	20030515
	US 7138280	B2	20061121
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-263607	A1	20021003 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-966522, filed on 28 Sep 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KURT BRISCOE, NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42ND STREET, 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 438
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:99563 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Fluorescent pH indicators for intracellular assays
INVENTOR(S): Diwu, Zhenjun, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Twu, Jesse J., Cupertino, CA, UNITED STATES
Yi, Guoliang, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Lavis, Luke D., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Chen, Yen-Wen, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES

Cassutt, Kelly J., Somerset, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030068668	A1	20030410
	US 6800765	B2	20041005
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-108656	A1	20020327 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-309800P	20010802 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: James R. Abney, Kolisch, Hartwell, Dickinson, McCormack & Heuser, 200 Pacific Building, 520 S.W. Yamhill Street, Portland, OR, 97204
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1298
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Systems, including compositions and methods, for measuring pH, particularly in cells, organelles, and other samples. The compositions include pH-sensitive fluorescent and fluorogenic 2',7'-dialkylfluorescein derivatives and associated nonfluorescent precursor compounds. The compositions may permit ratiometric measurement in the excitation spectrum and the emission spectrum. The methods include adding a precursor compound to a sample cell, incubating the sample cell to release the free indicator, illuminating the sample cell, and detecting the fluorescence response of the free indicator.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:37557 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: MASKING BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE AND LUMINESCENCE IN OPTICAL ANALYSIS OF BIOMEDICAL ASSAYS
INVENTOR(S): KRAHN, THOMAS, HAGEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PAFFHAUSEN, WOLFGANG, LEVERKUSEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
SCHADE, ANDREAS, ESSEN, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
BECHEM, MARTIN, WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
SCHMIDT, DELF, WUPPERTAL, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020022274	A1	20020221
	US 6420183	B2	20020716
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-194099	A1	19981120 (9)
	WO 1997-EP2662		19970523

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NORRIS McLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A., 220 EAST 42nd STREET 30TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:27123 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays
INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thomas, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020015969	A1	20020207
	US 7063952	B2	20060620
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-966137	A1	20010928 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-194099, filed on 20 Nov 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kurt G. Briscoe, Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, P.A., 30th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:16874 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Masking of the background fluorescence and luminescence in the optical analysis of biomedical assays
INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thoams, Hagen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Paffhausen, Wolfgang, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schade, Andreas, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Bechem, Martin, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Schmidt, Delf, Wuppertal, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020009754	A1	20020124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-966522	A1	20010928 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-194099, filed on 20 Nov 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kurt G. Briscoe, Norris McLaughlin & Marcus, P.A., 30th Floor, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 462
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a process for the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently labelled biological cells 5, a cell layer on a transparent support at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution 3 containing the fluorescent dye 4. The sensitivity of analytical detection can be considerably improved if to the fluorescent dye 4 already present in addition a masking dye 9, which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye 4 and/or its emission light 7, is added to the solution 3 and/or if a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 or the emission light 7 is applied to the cell layer at the bottom 2. This process can also be used for improving the sensitivity in the quantitative optical analysis of a luminescent biological cell layer. The separating layer 10 must in this case be composed such that it has a high power of reflection for the luminescent light 11. Analogously, these process principles can also be used in receptor studies for the masking of the interfering background radiation in the quantitative optical analysis of fluorescently or luminescently labelled reaction components. In this case, a receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2 of a reaction vessel 1 is in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand 13 is dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the analytical detection can be considerably improved here if a masking dye 9 which absorbs the excitation light 6 for the fluorescent dye and/or its emission light or (in the case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant 3. Instead of the masking dye in the solution 3 or optionally as an additional measure, a separating layer 10 permeable to the solution 3 and absorbing and/or reflecting the excitation light 6 and/or the emission light or the luminescent light can be applied to the cell or receptor layer 12 at the bottom 2. (FIGS. 2 and 10)

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:805887 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:59162
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:11503a,11506a
TITLE: Masking background fluorescence and luminescence in optical analysis of biomedical assays
INVENTOR(S): Krahn, Thomas; Paffhausen, Wolfgang; Schade, Andreas; Bechem, Martin; Schmidt, Delf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Germany; Krahn, Thomas; Paffhausen, Wolfgang; Schade, Andreas; Bechem, Martin; Schmidt, Delf
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9745739	A1	19971204	WO 1997-EP2662	19970523
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19621312	A1	19971204	DE 1996-19621312	19960528

CA 2256629	A1	19971204	CA 1997-2256629	19970523
CA 2256629	C	20030722		
EP 906572	A1	19990407	EP 1997-927032	19970523
EP 906572	B1	20020403		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2000512746	T	20000926	JP 1997-541578	19970523
JP 3452068	B2	20030929		
AT 215698	T	20020415	AT 1997-927032	19970523
ES 2175416	T3	20021116	ES 1997-927032	19970523
US 20020022274	A1	20020221	US 1998-194099	19981120
US 6420183	B2	20020716		
US 20020009754	A1	20020124	US 2001-966522	20010928
US 20020015969	A1	20020207	US 2001-966137	20010928
US 7063952	B2	20060620		
US 20030092081	A1	20030515	US 2002-263607	20021003
US 7138280	B2	20061121		
US 20080318270	A1	20081225	US 2008-199317	20080827
US 7615376	B2	20091110		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 1996-19621312	A	19960528
	WO 1997-EP2662	W	19970523
	US 1998-194099	A1	19981120
	US 2001-966522	A3	20010928

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB In a procedure for quant. optical anal. of fluorescently-labeled biol. cells a cell layer is applied to a transparent carrier at the base of a reaction vessel so that it is in contact with the solution containing the fluorescent dye. The sensitivity of the determination may be significantly improved by adding to the solution a masking dye, which absorbs the exciting light for the fluorescent dye already present in the solution and/or its emitted light, and/or by applying an interlayer that is permeable to the solution but absorbs and/or reflects the exciting light or the emitted light to the cell layer at the base. The same procedure may be used to improve sensitivity in quant. optical anal. of a luminescent biol. cell layer. In the latter case the interlayer should be composed so that it possesses a high reflection factor with respect to luminescent light. Analogously, these procedural principles may also be applied in receptor studies to mask disturbing background radiation in quant. optical anal. of fluorescently- or luminescently-labeled participants in a reaction. In this case a receptor layer is placed at the base of a reaction vessel in contact with a solution (supernatant 3) in which a fluorescent or luminescent ligand has been dissolved. The sensitivity and accuracy of the determination may be significantly improved if a masking dye which absorbs the exciting light for the fluorescent dye and/or its emitted light or (in case of luminescent ligands) the luminescent light is added to the supernatant. An interlayer that is permeable to the solution but absorbs and/or reflects the exciting light and/or the emitted light or the luminescent light may be applied to the cell or receptor layer at the base instead of the masking dye in the solution or possibly as a supplementary measure.

OS.CITING REF COUNT:	14	THERE ARE 14 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (14 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT:	1	THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:99016 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE:	Skin-coloring preparation
INVENTOR(S):	Kurz, Thekla, Gross-Zimmern, Germany, Federal Republic of Stossel, Sieglinde, Reinheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

Spiller, Andrea, Lemgo, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patent Gesellschaft Mit Beschrankter Haftung, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5569460		19961029	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-254003		19940603	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1993-4318576	19930604

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Millen, White, Zelano, & Branigan, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 478
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a skin-coloring preparation, containing a hydroxycarbonyl compound which has self-tanning properties, in a cosmetologically acceptable carrier, which preparation contains at least one colorant which adheres to the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:54783 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20110427>>
TITLE: Electrooptical device having fixed translucent indicia
INVENTOR(S): Hotta, Yoshio, Atsugi, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4614407		19860930	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-501866		19830607	(6)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1982-102581	19820614
	JP 1982-143842	19820819

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Corbin, John K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gallivan, Richard F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 9,14
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 301
AB An electrooptical device comprises an insulating film on at least one of a pair of electrode plates, wherein the insulating film has an area defining a colored pattern.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:81809 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:81809

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:13243a,13246a
TITLE: Photoconducting recording materials
INVENTOR(S): Tavernier, Bernard H.; Vanheertum, Johannes J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gevaert-Agfa N. V.
SOURCE: Belg., 10 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 741541		19700512	BE	19691112
FR 2023144			FR	
GB 1278416			GB	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB	19681112

AB To mask the yellow-to-brown color of PbO as photoconductor it is overcoated with a white pigment (TiO_2, SiO_2, $BaSO_4$) layer containing <40% of a binder, which is transparent to x-rays, but reflects visible light, so that the materials may be charged, x-ray exposed, and processed in subdued daylight or artificial light. Thus, a dispersion of 50 g of a com. yellow PbO in 100 g PhMe containing 0.5 g monobutyl phosphate was ballmilled with 8-mm diameter ceramic spherules, and after addition of 15 ml of a 50% PhMe solution of styrene-modified alkyd resin (Alkydal V-15), for an addnl. 128 hr. The dispersion was coated on Al-clad paper to give a 60-μ layer of 150 g PbO/m2 and overcoated with 20 g/m2 of TiO_2 (0.5-10μ particle size) in the form of a dispersion of TiO_2 25 g, poly(vinyl acetate) 50 g, and monobutyl phosphate 250 mg in PhMe 100 ml. A Shellsol T developer containing carbon black and Alkydal L-67 resin yielded black radiographs on a brilliant white background.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:59406 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:59406
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:9561a,9564a
TITLE: Photoconductive recording material
INVENTOR(S): Tavernier, Bernard H.; De Meyer, Alfons J.; Vanheertum, Johannes J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gevaert-Agfa N. V.
SOURCE: Belg., 13 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 740943		19700429	BE	19691029
DE 1954633			DE	
FR 2023143			FR	
GB 1280023			GB	
US 3642470		19720215	US	19691112
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB	19681112

AB To improve the color of electrophotog. records made with x-rays or visible radiation using tetragonal (U.S. 3,008,825; CA 56: 5572b) or orthorhombic PbO (U.S. 3,266,932; CA 65: 13068) the layer, preferably poly(vinyl acetate) with 50-90% red or brownish PbO is treated prior to or after the exposure with a >25% solution of a NH4, alkali metal, or alkaline earth metal

halide. The effect of CaCl2 is described as 9 PbO + 3 CaCl2 + 9 H2O → 2(3 Pb(OH)2.PbCl2) + PbCl2 + 3 Ca(OH)2. The charge acceptance is not markedly changed by the treatment, and the light-sensitivity lowered somewhat. Thus, the brownish color of a layer of 80% tetragonal PbO in poly(vinyl acetate) on an Al plate is masked by treatment for 15 sec at 80° with 25 aqueous CaCl2. The x-ray-exposed material yields a black image on a brilliant white background upon processing with a liquid developer containing carbon black as toner.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1919:7380 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110427>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 13:7380
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 13:1396c-g
TITLE: Acid dyes containing chromium
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Soc. Anon. Pour L'ind. Chim. A Bale
SOURCE: Additions to 77,662 (C. A. 13, 191).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 78615		19180816	CH	

AB Swiss, 78,615 to 78,625, inclusive, all dated Aug. 16, 1918. In the manufacture of Cr-containing acid dyes, the azo dyes, reactive to metals, obtained by any of the methods specified below, are treated with Cr2O8 or its salts until the reaction is complete. The initial materials specified for the preparation of the azo dyes are (a) diazotized 1-amino-2-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulfonic acid and α-naphthol, (b) diazotized 1-amino-2-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulfonic acid and 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, (c) diazotized 4-nitro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene and 1-hydroxy-naphthalene-5-sulfonic acid, (d) diazotized 4,6-dinitro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene and 1,8-aminonaphthol-2,4-disulfonic acid, (e) diazotized 4-chloro-2-amino-1-hydroxy-benzene-6-carboxylic acid and 1,8-aminonaphthol-2,4-disulfonic acid, (f) diazotized 4-chloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene-6-sulfonic acid and 1,8-aminonaphthol-,3,6-disulfonic acid, (g) diazotized 4-chloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene and benzoylacetic-0-carboxylic acid, (h) diazotized 1-amino-2-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulfonic acid and 3-hydroxy-1-thionaphthene, (i) diazotized anthranilic acid and benzoyl-2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid, (j) diazotized anthranilic acid and phthaloyl-2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid, (k) diazotized 1-amino-2-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulfonic acid and diketohydrindene. The dye products are soluble in H2O, contain Cr in masked form (i. e., the Cr cannot be precipitated from aqueous solution by Na2CO3, NaOH, or NH4OH), and dye animal fibers from acid bath in fast colors, i. e., resp., blue, blue-red, yellowish brown-black, yellowish green, brilliant blue, clear green-blue, clear yellowish green, greenish blue, bordeaux-red, and prune, shades.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:53 ON 27 APR 2011)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, COMPENDEX, ANABSTR, CERAB, METADEX, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:54:25 ON 27 APR 2011
L1 122 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE)

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                (P) (MASKING (3A) DYE)
L2          122 DUP REM L1 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D L2 1-20 TI
                D L1 21-122 TI
                D L1 100-122 IBIB ABS
L3            6 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE)
                (P) (MASKING (3A) BACKGROUND (5A) DYE)
                D L3 1-6 TI
L4            4 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (FLUORESCEN? (3A) DYE)
                (P) (SECOND (3A) DYE) (P) (REDUC? (3A) BACKGROUND)
                D L4 TI
                D L4 1-4 TI
                D L4 1-14 IBIB ABS
                E REYNOLDS C PATRICK/AU
L5           12 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "REYNOLDS C PATRICK"/AU
                AND (DYE)
L6            7 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D L6 1-7 IBIB TI
                E FRGALA TOMAS/AU
L7            7 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "FRGALA TOMAS"/AU AND DYE

L8            4 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D L8 1-4
L9           29 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (FLUORESCENT (3A) DYE)
                (P) (BRILLIANT (3A) BLACK)
L10          29 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                D L10 1-29 TI
L11          13 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (BRILLIANT (3A) BLACK)
                (P) (MASK?)
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